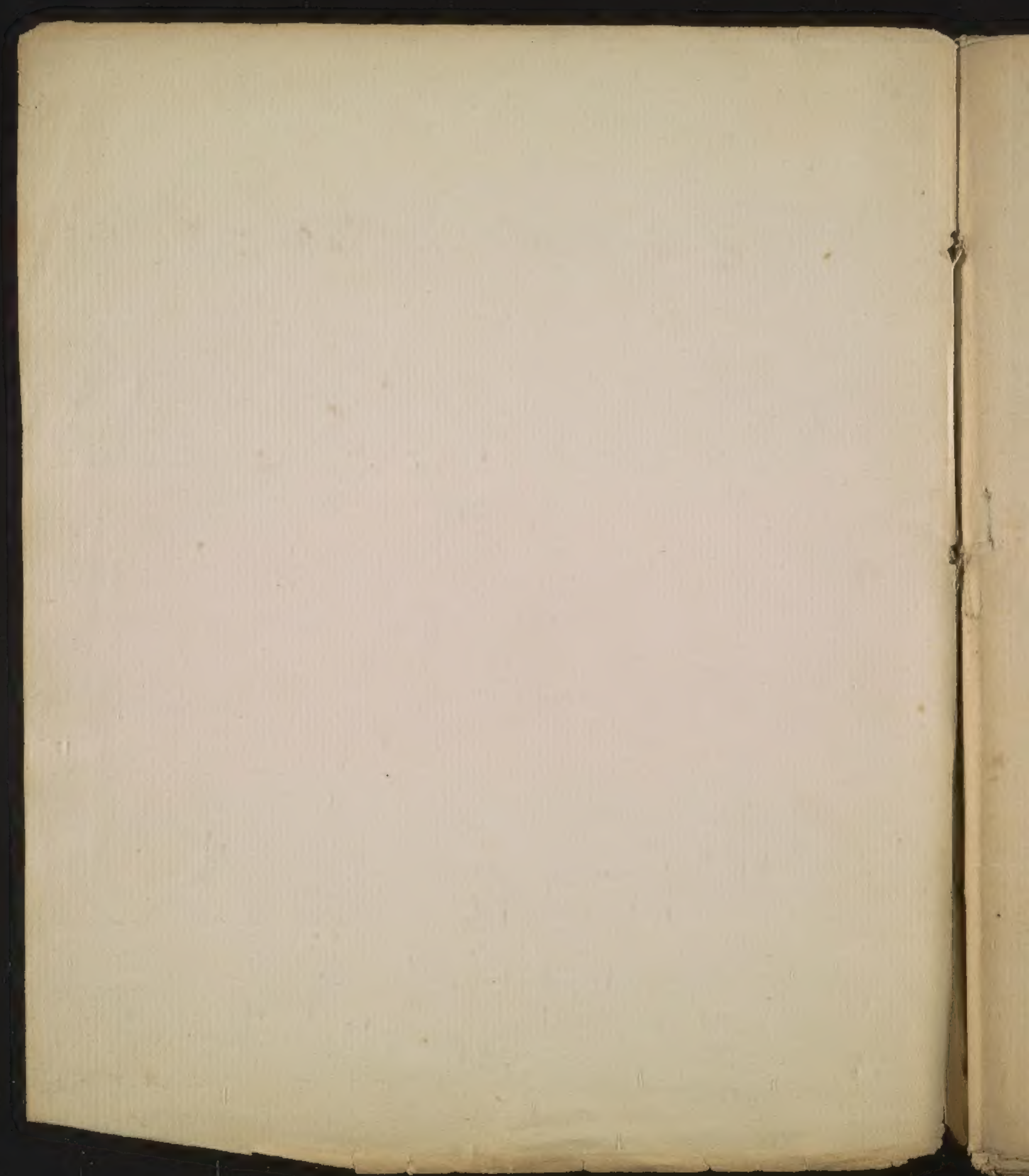


20

Yi 2
7398
F 20

of the Intestinal states of fever.



Intestinal States of {
Dysentery.
Fever. viz: { Colera morbus
Colic.

✓ Gastritis & Enteritis given next year -

Having treated of the Humoral & Antimal
disease of our Country, as it appears
in the blood vessels ~~in the forms of fever~~,
we proceed now to treat of it as it appears
in the bowels in the forms of Diarrhea,
Dysentery, Colera morbus & Colic all
of which are inverted ^{states} ~~forms~~ of fever,
and originate from the same causes ~~of~~
Antimal fever. ^{The Determination} ~~They are generally~~
~~forms~~ of this fever to the bowels is influ-
enced by the weather, by local ~~circum-~~
stances, and by ~~the~~ the peculiar na-
ture of existing causes. — I shall
treat ^{each} of them separately, and 1 of
the Diarrhea.

V as if the peristaltic motion of the bowels
was increased only in this disease, and that
no Stricture takes place in ~~it~~ any part of them.

⊙ It is induced by all the remote causes
of ~~Acute~~ ^{the} ~~Acute~~ ~~Intermittent~~ bilious fever. When
it arises from causes which then act upon ~~it~~
it ^{acting upon} also ~~by~~ the whole, or by a part of
the body. ~~being exposed to a current of air~~
This occurred Dr Dewar says ^{when} if all the body
was covered except the arms & head.

† ~~The whole system it sometimes alter-~~
~~mates with Ophthalmia & Rheumatism,~~
but this ~~crisis~~ takes place when it arises
from causes that act only upon the
Alimentary Canal.

Diarrhoea.²

I shall confine myself here only to the acute or ~~transient~~ ^{transient} diarrhoea which occurs in the summer & autumnal months.

It is attended with a copious discharge of liquid stools with ~~but~~ little or no pain. Sometimes a burning is perceived in the anus from its being irritated by the acid bile mixed with the feces. It would seem

Its remote and exciting causes ^{act upon} ~~act upon~~ primarily upon the whole system, or primarily upon the Alimentary Canal. The former are 1. Acute miasmatic exhalations, & now & then idiomiasmatic exhalations. 2. Cool nights succeeding warm days. 3. A suppression of perspiration by a moist ^{and cool} atmosphere. 4. The cold induced by the exsuffing vapors - tion of sweat from the skin. ^{Even} ~~the rapid~~ evaporation of a wet blanket & dewy days has been induced this disease by the cold generated from by the rapid evaporation of the moisture from it. 5. A current of air the causes which act primarily upon the bowels in bringing on diarrhoea are 1. Eating fresh meat after living for some time upon salt provisions. 2. eating tainted meat - 3. eating unripe fruit - 4. eating an

V as if the peristaltic motion of the bowels
was increased only in this disease, and that
no stricture takes place in ~~it~~ in any part of them.

⑥ It is induced by all the remote causes
of ~~the~~ ~~intestinal~~ ~~obstruction~~ bilious fever. When
it arises from causes which ~~then~~ act upon
it ^{acting upon} also by the whole, or by a part of
the body. ~~being exposed to a current of air~~
This occurred Dr Denon says ^{when} if all the body

V the bowels, are frequently the existing causes only
of the disease the seat of which, or the predisposition
to which previously existed in the system. —

Diarrhoea.²

I shall confine myself here only to the acute or ^{transient} ~~transient~~ diarrhoea which occurs in the summer & autumnal months.

It is attended with a copious discharge of liquid stools with ~~but~~ little or no pain. Sometimes a burning is perceived in the anus from its being irritated by the acid bile mixed with the feces. It would seem

exclusive quantity of ripe fruit. It is remarkable the thick skinned fruits as Oranges, Lemons & pumpkins are less apt to induce it than cherries - peaches & the like in hot warm climates. 5 Drinking ~~see~~ cold unimproved liquors. 6 by drinking bitter tea in excessive quantities to prevent the disease. 7 Drinking to excess of Cold water. It was thus induced & Dewar tells us in the British soldiers in Egypt in 1801. The natives avoid this cause of Diarrhoea by barely lapping cold water from the hollow of their hands in order to allay their thirst. all the causes which act primarily upon

When the Diarrhoea arises from causes which act primarily upon the whole system it sometimes alternates with Ophthalmia, & Rheumatism, but this never takes place when it arises from causes that act primarily upon the bowels.

V & By excess in drinking ~~cold~~ water. It was
thus induced in the British Soldiers & Dervan tells
~~us~~ us in Egypt in 1801. The natives avoid this
cause by barely lapping cold water from the
palms of their hands. V & by excess in the use of
bitter has taken to prevent the disease.

VI a Diarrhoea is sometimes a symptom
of fevers which invade the blood vessels,
in which case it must be treated with
the remedies which are indicated in
the heat fever in which it occurs. Dr
Sydenham tells us he found VI to be
most effectual when it occurred in the
small pox & measles, and several other
forms of fever. The pulse then or pain
should be our guide in the use of the
laxative.

3

~~unripe or decayed fruit, & by excessive
quantity of ripe fruit. 4 by eating too
much fresh meat after being accustomed
to salt meat. 5 by eating thinned, or
putrid meat. 6 by ~~excessive~~ fermented
liquors of all kinds. 7 by the ~~excessive~~ increase by profuse
perspiration.~~ Its Remedies are

1 a gentle purge, ^{or emetic} followed by a dose of
Laudanum at bedtime. 2 Diluting
Drinks, especially pepper mint, & Camo-
mile teas. 3 If these fail an Injection of
of 30 or 40 Drops of Laud^m mixed with 3iv
of flaxseed tea, or warm water. V

I shall hereafter mention the
Remedies for the Chronic form of this
Disease. —

+ Damaged wheat once produced it among the
natives of Minorca, while the soldiers who eat good
bread made of sound wheat escaped it. human
miasmata produce it as well as marsh - low
wine Dr Coghren says once excited it.

~~Where is discharged
V. mucus without blood or stool, I have
called it a gonorrhoea of the bowels. It
comes from the lower bowels only.
Morgagni calls the Dysentery when
no blood is mixed with the stools "Dy-
senteria incoarctata". Dr Sydenham
describes a dysentery in which a griping
only attended without a discharge of any
kind from the bowels, particularly after
the first day.~~

the
good

c

i

i

c

v

2

to

to

i

i

i

i

h

a

di

h

h

1
2
3



2
1
V Certain causes, ^{likewise} which act primarily
upon the bowels induce it in common
with Diarrhoea, such as drastic purges,
unwholesome food of all kinds particularly
vegetables. Dr Cleghorn tells us damaged
wheat once induced it in the inhabitants
of Minorca, while the British Soldiers who
eat ~~so~~ bread made ~~out~~ of sound wheat
excepted it.

5
Dysentery

This disease is a higher grade of Diarrhea.
It is to a Diarrhea what a pneumonia is to
a Catarrh, and a ^{yellow} bilious, to a ^{mild} ~~yellow~~
fever. ~~It~~ is induced by all the causes that
bring on Diarrhea, particularly by unwholesome
- some vegetables. Damaged wheat, & ~~other~~ home
says once ~~it~~ induced ~~by it~~ among the natives
of Minorca, while the British soldiers who
eat bread made of sound wheat, escaped ~~it~~.
It is ~~likewise~~ produced not only by noxious
- miasmatic exhalations in common with
Diarrhea, but by human miasmata.
This has been observed in ships, and in jails
in which the disease appeared to be the
ship or jail fever traced in upon the boards.
The Dysentery sometimes comes over with



the symptoms of Diarrhea with copious
 fecal discharges, but it more commonly
 attacks with a stoppage of the excretion of bile,
 and a Costiveness from the Absence of its
 Stimulus. Here you see its Affinity to the
 worst form of yellow fever in which I
 have said there is no discharge of bile,
 upwards or downwards, from ~~the~~ a torpid
 state of the liver, or from excitement in
 it being suffocated. I have said that in the

Diarrhea there is an increase of the peristaltic
 motion of the bowels only. In Dysentery
 a higher grade of morbid action accompanies
 this increase of the peristaltic motion, and
 that is ^{spasmodic} ~~spasmodic~~ ^{and occasional convulsive action} ~~that is spasmodic~~, and hence the pain, and
 obstructions in the passage of the bile and
 feces out of the body.



7
The patient generally feels great pain, ^{which is} but ~~lessen~~ ^{the lower}
~~these~~ ^{commonly} ~~are~~ confined to ~~one part of~~
~~the~~ bowels particularly to colon & Rectum.
When it is seated in the Rectum it often pro-
-duces an incessing lax - luesmus - a prolaps-
-us ani, and now and then a difficulty in
making water. This pain is sometimes so
acute as to produce death. When the disease
is seated in the upper bowels, there is ^{little or no} ~~less~~
pain, ^{particularly after going to stool,} but great sickness and anxiety about
the precordia. In some cases the upper &
lower bowels are both affected, so that the pati-
-ent suffers from both sickness & pain. In
these cases the sympathy between the two
extremities of the intestinal canal is ^{so} ~~felt~~ in
such a manner that Aliment or Drink
taken into

+ Dr. Munter.

the stomach is instantly felt by a motion
 in the Rectum⁺. With these pains in the
 bowels, Dr Sydenham takes notice of severe pains
 in the muscles. These he says attended the Dy-
 sentery which prevailed in London in the years
 1671 & 1672. I ~~was~~ ^{have seen} a palsy of the muscles
 of the arms after a Dysentery, probably from
 a Sympathy of its muscles with the muscular
 fibres of the intestines. Now and then the
 Dysentery exists without any pain. The
 patient in these cases feels as if he had no
 bowels. The weakness in this disease is
 sometimes so great, as to prevent all motion,
 and to induce fatigue even from speaking.
 Again we see patients keep their feet until
 a few hours before they die. These ~~should~~ ^{these}
 be called walking Cases, similar to ~~such~~
 which occur in the yellow fever.
 A Senescent is often one of the most

V pain & irritation from the tumours.

9
distinguishing symptoms of this disease. It arises
from 4 causes. 1 Perid matters irritating
the Rectum. 2 an Affection of the contiguous
Bladder or Uterus. 3 Sybilla confined in
the Rectum. and 4 ^{by} an Ulcer in the Rectum.
a tenesmus from this cause is mentioned

by Morgagni. Death is sometimes induced by
a multiplication of the rectum in consequence of this.
The pulse in the beginning of this disease
is seldom much excited. It is in the course
of the disease, weak, nearly natural, frequent,
Synocha, Synochus, Synochus fortis, Mitis,
typhoid, and typhus according to ~~the~~ its grade
and stage.

Pain in the head and delirium rarely
occur in a Dysentery. When they do, they
indicate great danger. — in a few days, ^{near}

The disease ^{often} terminates ~~with~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{near}
German town it killed in 36 hours in 1803.
It ^{sometimes} goes off, as it sometimes comes
on,



10

in a Diarrhea, or it protracts itself into a
chronic form constituting what I have
called Dysentaria in which state it con-
tinues for 12 or eighteen months.

~~The following facts in the further history of this
disease deserve our notice.~~

The discharges from the bowels are very
different according to the different grades & 2
forms of the disease. I shall briefly enum-
-rate them. They are

1 Blood, and mucus. 2 Blood mixed with
a small quantity of feces. The blood in this
case is supposed to be from dilated, not
ruptured vessels.

3 Mucus alone. This is supposed to come



from the large intestines. ~~It has~~ the
 Dysentery in which this discharge takes
 place has been called "*Dysenteria mucosa*."
 It might be called a "gonorrhoea of the bowels."
 4. *Fusus* with mucus without blood. Morgagni
 calls this "*Dysenteria incrementa*."
 5. *Syballa* - that is hardened *fusus* in the
 form of little balls.

6. Balls resembling lumps of fat supposed to
 be fat absorbed, and again rendered solid in
 the bowels. They have been called "*Corpora
 pinguis*" by Sir John Pringle. Perhaps
 they are Coagula of imperfect Chyle
 formed from the ^{fat of the} ~~Intestine~~ ^{Intestine}.

7. *Serum*, or a liquor as Linnaeus sometimes
 as clear as water. This I shall say hereafter
 comes chiefly from the liver.



8 a membrane which was supposed formerly
 to be the inner coat of the bowels, but which
 some late experiments prove to be the fibrin
 of the blood ^{inscribed} ~~affected~~ by the blood vessels of the
 intestines and afterwards converted into a
 flesh like substance by means of inflammation.

9 Blood alone, and that in large quantities.

The blood in this case is sometimes discharged
 from the hemorrhoidal vessels, but it often
 I believe comes from the liver, or from

blood vessels near it. ^{Dysentery} ~~It is~~ is generally a fatal
 when it appears in this form. ~~form of this disease~~. I have seen two deaths
 from it in the course of the last seven years.

One of them was in a Dr Wallace in Southwark
 in the year 1810. I have called it ^{hemorrhagica} ~~dysenteria~~.

10 Worms particularly the round worm.

Sometimes Dr Sydenham tells us there



are severe Dysenteric pains without Discharges
of any kind from the bowels, particularly
after the first day of the disease. He calls this
~~very frequently~~ "a Dry Dysentery". It is a Dysentery
in a suffocated form from the impressions which
produce it prostrating Action in the bowels. I
have spoken formerly of dumb & hydrodynamic
diseases, that is diseases in which there is
an absence of pain and morbid Action. ~~That~~ In
the disease before us, we see an absence of
ordinary secretion. This form of disease is
not confined to Dysentery. I shall say
hereafter there is a Dry Ophthalmia - a Dry
Asthma - and a Dry Gonorrhoea. In ~~all~~
all those diseases in which morbid excitement
transcends the effusion of red blood into serous
Vesels, and the secretion of Lymph, serum
or pus, may be called "Dry diseases".



14

The following facts in the further history of this disease deserve our notice.

~~1 The Dysentery subunit like fever to the laws of Epidemics, and partakes of all their grades. It is a signant, below the point of reaction - it is openly inflammatory - mild, typhoid - typhus - and in~~

1 It prevails more in high than in low situations. It often prevails upon the summits of hills, while intermittents prevail in the valleys below them. This is occasioned by the colder air on those hills, repelling perspiration, and turning it upon the bowels. It is the only Epidemic that has ever been known in Germantown in the neighbourhood of this city. Its height is above 400 above our city.

2 It prevails both in dry & wet weather, &

V from Soldiers being so much exposed to
transitions from heat to cold,
this vicissitude in the temperature of the air
by sleeping upon the cold ground that
dysenteries form so large a class of
the diseases of all armies. They are Dr
Dewar says from $1/4$ to $1/2$ of all the
sick both in the camp & in military
hospitals. —

most in those seasons & countries in which there is the greatest difference between the heat of the day and night. It is owing to the great difference between the temperature of the noon day, and ~~evening~~ night air in

Egypt that Dysenteries are so common in that country, and it is ~~found~~ in part V

3 It was recorded by a Catarah on board the Philad^a Frigate during our short war with France in the year 1799. This is taken notice of by Dr Chamney in his inaugural dissertation. Was the Catarah in this case, the first impression from the human miasmata which appear to have been the cause of this ship dysentery.

4 It affects country people more than the inhabitants of cities. It is ascribed this formerly to the more cordial diet of the latter, which gives a ^{higher} more permanent tone to the



bowels. I have never known it epidemic in this city and probably from the cause that has been mentioned. -

5th It alternates in 2 or 3 years with the ^{& yellow} bilious fever. This was the case in New Haven some years ago. What was remarkable, fewer persons died with the yellow fever than with the dysentery, and yet the inhabitants of that town derived the ^{former} ~~latter~~ from the West Indies, but admitted the latter to be the offspring of domestic exhalation. Again, it ^{2^{ly}} alternates in the same season with the bilious fever, thus it alternates in the same person with the ^{3^{ly}} ~~bilious~~ bilious fever in the course of a few days, ~~and~~ likewise ~~lastly~~ it exists at the same time with the bilious fever in the same person. This appears from the remissions and exacerbations of pain in the bowels occurring exactly at the same time in which remissions &

✓ This fact is taken notice of by Dr Mosely
in his history of the Dysentery in Jamaica,
and by Dr Willan in his Account of the Dysentery
in London in the year 1786. I have met with
several instances of it in my practice.

exacerbations occur¹⁷ in the bilious fever¹⁸
lastly it prevails at the same time, and
in the same place with the bilious fever.
Of this Dr Christopher Douglas who attended
the British Army in Portugal in the year
1762 mentions a remarkable instance.
He says a putrid dysentery, ^{a putrid fever} and a bilious
fever with ~~malignant symptoms~~ in many
cases prevailed at the same time among the
troops under his care. They were so much
alike in the symptoms that introduced them,
that it was ~~impossible~~ ^{very erroneously} to tell for two or
three days which of the ~~two~~ ^{three} diseases (as he calls
them) was to follow. They were induced by the
same causes, and cured by nearly the same
remedies. A yellowness of the eyes he says ^{all}
always attended the dysentery. They were
the same disease varied only by circumstances.
- stages. The

V 6 It ~~always~~ appears with ^{different} the ~~same~~
symptoms, or yields to exactly ^{different} the ~~same~~
remedies in successive years; A Dysentery w:
prevailed in Paris in the year 1747 yielded
only to purging - the next year the same
disease yielded only to bleeding, and purging
was hurtful except towards the close of the
disease. The Dysenteries in Vienna in 1778,
1777. 1778 and 1779 had all different symptoms
and were cured by different remedies. An
hundred similar facts might be adduced
from histories of Epidemics, all of which
might be used against the ^{division} classification
of diseases by nosological characters & in
favour of ^{the same} studying diseases afresh
every year.

as he calls it ^{18.} appears to have been ^{only} ~~rather~~ a
putrid fever, ^{high or malignant} ~~to~~ grade of the bilious
fever. ✓

It is more common among the black,
than the white inhabitants of the West Indian
Islands.

It is sometimes so general as to spare
no age, nor sex, nor rank in life, nor
does any mode of life exempt from it.

Dr Stoll describes a dysentery of this kind
in his Account of Epidemics.

The dysentery ^{frequently} ~~alternates~~ alternates with
Opthalmia in Egypt. I have once seen it
terminate suddenly in that disease of the
eyes. The late Dr Clark on informed me
that he once saw it pass out of the
system by a spontaneous salivation. ^{fever}

to me

V 10 M^r Elliot of Lancaster communicated a curious fact upon the Subject of Dysentery which deserves our notice in the history of this disease. In his excursion down the Mepisipi to the Spanish Settlements ~~by~~ upon public business soon after the establishment of the Spanish Government, he observed the Dysentery when it affected the Spanish Soldiers to be uniformly fatal, while ~~very~~ few of the ~~Latin~~ American Soldiers who accompanied him died with it. He ascribed the ~~different~~ ^{fatal} issue of the disease in the ^{Spanish} troops, ~~of the two nations to the following cause~~ to their breakfasting every day upon ^a salted herring mixed up with four red peppers & a table spoonful of Sweet Oil. By means of this diet their bowels lost their irritability in such a manner as not to be able to react ~~upon~~ under the stimulus of disease, and hence they probably soon mortified. M^r Roxas informed me that diarrhoeas & dysenteries are very fatal in Mexico, and probably from the same stimulating & acid diet.

~~then terminated in the same way in Dr
Humboldt's time. See here then another
proof of the 'Theory of Disease' and of its con-
sisting only in partial morbid excitement!~~

9 ~~There is a disease at Quito in America~~
known by the name of mal del Uterio
which appears to be a form of dysentery.
It is attended with an acute pain, which
is soon followed by a mortification of the
Rectum. It is cured Baron Humboldt
informed me only by thrusting a part,
or the whole of a lemon into the anus.

V These remarks being premised, we proceed
next to ~~recapitulate~~ treat of the

Cure of this disease.

Has it any premittary symptoms?



21 or small broken, or mucous stools,
yes it has. They are ^{diarrhoea} ~~costiveness~~, transient
pains in the lower bowels, sickness & loss of
appetite. ~~and so~~ In this state of the system,
a gentle purge of Salts, or Castor Oil, or
Rhubarb has often prevented the complete
formation of the disease. Mr. Hirling
member of Congress from Westmoreland
County in this State, informed me that
he had once prevented it in a Company
of soldiers which he commanded near
Anchovy in the year 1778 by obliging each
of them to take ~~a ounce~~ ^{a pint} of salt
water which purged them freely, and that
some years afterwards he prevented it in
his own family and in several families
near him when it was epidemic in
his neighbourhood, by giving them a dose



22

of common purging salts.

The Dysentery when formed has various forms ~~or~~ and grades. It is malignant, openly inflammatory, typhoid, typhus, or intermitting, or it appears with a pulse such as occurs in the febricula, & now and ~~then~~ ^{then} without any sensible mark of disease in the pulse. The Remedies for the cure of Dysentery should be suited to each of the forms & grades that have been mentioned.

There are several words of the malignant state of Dysentery to be met with in books of medicine, and of the remedies that cure it. Dr Willis describes a Dysentery of this kind ^{ch} which prevailed in England in the year 1670 which yielded only to cordial medicines. Vomits and warm purges were hurtful in it. A



similar dysentery prevailed at one time in
 the French Army under the command of
 Louis XIV in which 100,000 were attended
 with a fatal issue. Surgeon D'Aguiar tells
 us ~~that the disease~~ ^{were usually} fatal in a malignant
 dysentery which prevailed in Vienna in
 the year 1762. Burnt brandy & loaf sugar
 cured a dysentery in Chester County in this
 State in the year 1750. It was probably of
 a malignant nature. Cordials only cured
 a dysentery of this kind which prevailed in
 the neighbourhood of Bordentown in the
 year 1743. You may see a description of it
 by Dr Sayer in one of the numbers of *Dr Fox's*
medical museum. It was cured by Bark
 and Laudanum only, a few years ago at
 Kreil in Holstein, and by Bark chiefly
 by Dr Gardiner at Darby near this city

103

V Dr Dwyer says he found bleeding by leeches
applied to the belly to be very useful in
the dysentery in the British Army in
Egypt in 1801.

occurs with the yellow fever, or when we
 have reason to believe it is ^{to be} the same disease
 turned in upon the bowels, the same force
 of medicine will be required to cure it as the
 yellow fever. I have once seen it accompany
 the yellow fever, & discover its sameness
 with it by terminating ^{fatally} with a black
 vomiting. Dr. Coghoun always used the
 lancet when the dysentery came on with a
 chilly fit, and without any discharge of
 bile. The former showed fever - the latter,
 the worst grade of fever. Dr. Frank has
 lately described a dysentery at Stratsburgh
 which yielded only to bloodletting, ~~and that~~
 All other modes of ^(he says) treating were hurtful in it.
 & next to bleeding purgas should be given in
 this state of dysentery. They serve ^{two} purposes.
 They evacuate bile and other matters which
 become acrid from disease in the bowels,

and whose ~~own~~ ^{and} ~~activity~~ exists in the
~~contents of the bowels~~ they remove the
 Stimulus of the feces even when they are
 in their natural state. The medicines for
 this purpose should be lenient and active
 according to the nature of the disease. To the
 former class of medicines belong Castor Oil,
 Sweet Oil, fresh melted butter - Neutral salts
 alone, or mixed with Cream of tartar,
 grapes. Sul. Soda - a solution of Common
 Salt in Lime Juice or in Vinegar, and
 Sulphur. Each of these purges has been found
 useful in Dysentery. ~~The latter~~ ^{Sulphur} ~~Sulphur~~
 has been supposed to be particularly useful
 in discharging the feces ^{or Sybilla} from the lower
 bowels. The active purges should be, *enna*,
 & *Pulver* & *Salap* combined with *Cato*:
~~enel~~ ^{The latter}. They are indicated in Cases of Obstructed
 costiveness, ~~and~~ after the lenient purges

and particularly to open obstructions
in the upper ~~or~~ small intestines, for
such is the nature of this disease that
the sympathy between the two extre-
mities of the intestinal canal is
diminished, so that purges which act
upon ~~the~~ the larger, ~~do~~ make no
impression upon the smaller guts. I
beg of you Gent: never to lose sight of
this remark. You may always re-
spect the upper bowels to be obstructed,
when much sickness, and anxiety prevail,
without much pain, and when the
stools are of a natural color.

have proved ineffectual to cleanse the bowels,
 Both Clapes of purges should be aided by
 laxative and demulcent Glysters. They
 help to discharge the contents of the bowels
 where they are most apt to stagnate, that
 is in the Colon and Rectum. All these
 opening medicines should be repeated every
 Day, or every other Day while pain -
 and morbid discharges continue, ^{nor} ~~for~~
 should we ~~not~~ desist from their use un-
 til we see green or Dark coloured stools,
 or scybala.
 That is, until the ~~lower~~ upper as well
 as the lower part of the great intestinal
 Chirney is completely swept from all its
 bilious and ^{hardened} fecal matters. They all operate
 most fully when given in a liquid form, ^{with liquids.} ~~or mixed~~
 3 Vomits have generally been forbidden in
 this state of Dysentery, but if nausea, or
 puking attend they should be given in

29

Obedience to a rule formerly laid down of following the indications of nature. Bleeding as in cases of great morbid Action should precede this exhibition. Ipecacuanha has been recommended in preference to all other emetics in dysentery, but in this stage of ^{the disease,} ~~dysentery~~ a solution of Tartar Emetic in water with Glauber or Epsom salts ~~may be~~ given in divided doses should be preferred to it, inasmuch as a discharge is thereby produced from the bowels as well as the stomach.

Besides cleansing the stomach, the act of vomiting ^{loosen} ~~loosen~~ the bile in the upper bowels, and ~~ind~~ often induces a more healthy action throughout the whole intestinal canal. It likewise gives a Centrifugal direction to all the fluids of the body. — It so much commends sweating remedies

l
-
vi
/
/
i
-
-
l
2
2
/
/
/
/

in high terms in ³⁰ this disease. They pro-
-bably succeeded in one or two Epidemics
in which Nature pointed to a discharge by
the Skin, or they may be useful in the
Dysenteries in Climates uniformly warm
in which there is an habitual centrifu-
-gal determination of the fluids to the surface
of the body, but I am satisfied they would
scarcely be proper in our Country. Think
how much they would be checked by the
patients frequent and necessary risings from
his bed to go to stool! - As well might we
attempt to crop the Atlantic by ^{the same} disposition
of the sails of a ship, ^{with} which it was cropped
the year before, as to adopt the same practice
in the Dysenteries of different years &
Countries.



5th Diluting & demulcent drinks should be
 given in liberal quantities in this disease
 After previous evacuations ^{the former should} ~~be taken~~ toast
 and water, or toast tea, or Balm, pepper
 mint & weak Camomile teas. Dr. Ferrius in-
 formed Sir John Pringle that he relied very
 much upon the use of diluent drinks
 for the cure of Dysentery, taken in small
 but frequent draughts. He generally pre-
 mised their exhibition by a dose of tartar
 emetic. He preferred weak broth to all other
 liquids, but he told Sir John, that he had
 often cured the Dysentery by plentiful dilution
 with warm water alone. The demulcent
 drinks should be flavoured ^{and sweetened} with Gum Arabic
^{arrow root} and the shavings of hartshorn boiled in
 water with burnt bread ^{or} biscuit,

v Raw eggs

Mr Wilson the ingenious author of the
American Ornithology cured himself
of a ~~chronic~~ Dysentery ~~on his way~~
New Orleans by ~~drinking raw eggs~~ ^{this remedy}. These
acted as demulcents, and ~~peristalsis~~ ^{peristalsis}.

milk. I have known a Dysentery
trice cured by drinking freely of
this article of diet.

32
Rice water with a stick of cinnamon
boiled in it - Marsh Zi Gum Arabic & p
cinnamon Zi boiled in this of water
to a quart & afterwards sweetened with
loaf sugar, ^{and the direction of the inner back of the elm.} with these ^{diluting} demulcent drinks
should be taken the following demulcent
~~and stringy~~ Abiments - viz Gums
Gum of errutton ~~added to~~ boiled w:
two or three Spoonful of Marsh in a pint
of milk to which should be added after-
wards half an ounce of loaf sugar. Follow-
ed up in a rag and boiled for five hours,
then scraped or grated into water, or
milk and when intimately mixed by
boiling eaten ^{after lying} ~~with~~ first we made pla-
-cent with loaf sugar. Tallow and starch
boiled in water. With this article of
diet and medicine an Obstinate Dysentery

V a Sheet of paper boiled ^{until} it is completely
dissolved in a pint of milk.

was used among the inhabitants of
 Derry in Ireland while it was used
 by James the 2^d of England. Half an
 ounce of Bus Wax added to a pint of
 milk in which two table spoons full
 of starch have been boiled, and afterwards
 both of them boiled a few minutes
 together. This medicine Diemerbroeck
 says performed many cures in the
 hands of quacks at Nismes. As the
 deranged actions of the Stomach & bowels
 often evolve a morbid acid, the following
 medicine should be given to destroy it &
 at the same time to act as an anodyne
 and astringent. Chalk from ℥ss to ℥ij
 Gum Arab ℥ij Sal soda ℥i Mint water ℥i
 Liquidum from 60 to 100 Drops
 Common water ℥ss - of this Enlps



34

a tablespoonful should be taken every hour
or two mixed with loaf sugar - first
shaking the Vial. -

All these demulcent & anodyne reme-
dies should be given by way of Glysters as
well as by the Mouth.

6 Blisters are highly useful in this form of Disease
- they when applied at a proper time, that is
after the reduction of the pulse. It was custom
- formerly to apply them to the belly, but
it is difficult to confine them there upon the
Account of the patient rising so often from his
bed to go to stool, for which reason it is much
better to apply them to the wrists where they
produce the same, and perhaps more beneficial
effects. I was ~~never~~ first led to apply them
to the wrists in the year 1771 from a
belief that the Dysentery was an introverted



Antennal fever. The effects of them ~~are~~^{are}
 generally to ease pain, relax the skin, &
 induce sleep. Recollect that the skin & the bowels
 act upon each other like Antagonist muscles.
 Not only Blisters, but ~~frictions~~^{frictions}, ~~Scraping~~^{Scraping}
~~and even Frictions~~^{Frictions} upon the skin have a
 powerful effect in relieving ~~the~~ this disease.
 Dr Darwin tells us two men in the Infirmary
 of Edin^g ill with Dysentery having quarrelled,
 provided to blows with whips & sticks. The
 external action thus excited, abstracted mor-
 -bid action from the bowels, and thus
 cured them both. There are two cases of
 Dysentery being cured by the Plac in the
 German Ephemerides. The remedy in
 these cases I believe was the irritation of
 the skin by means of scraping. There a



~~more~~ pleasant sensation predominated over
 a ~~more violent~~ ^{more} painful one, for scratching
 you know is a pleasure of so pleasant a na-
 -ture that James the I of England used to say
 that it was "a pity any ^{person} but Kings should
 enjoy it!"

7 After the reduction of the system by depleting
 remedies, the pain of the bowels should be
 relieved by means of Laudanum taken by
 the mouth as by way of Glyster during the
 day in small doses, and in larger ones at
 bedtime. If opium be objected, or if from
 dyspepsia it be hurtful, the following
 remedies should be resorted to. Frictions
 upon the belly with a dry hand, or w:
 Brandy, or Volatile Spirit, or Turpentine
 and Laudanum - or Laudanum and
 Sweet Oil applied by means of cotton to

~~by which means the purpose of the
broods upon the peritoneum is prevented~~

V Dr Sower recommends giving those
liquors until they excite some degree
of intoxication or giddiness. The disease
is thus translated to the brain, and a
part nearly exhausted of its life, thus
relieved. I have no doubt of the efficacy
& safety of this practice. In^r Williamson
was cured partly by this remedy in 1812.
in our hospital. Where fermented & distilled
liquors could not be obtained & ^{even} found
smoking tobacco to be a good substitute
for them. It is cordial and ^{act} powerfully on
the brain, and thus induces a revulsive
action.

the navel, on a large plaster of Venice treacle
 applied all over the belly - or advising the
 patient to lie constantly upon his belly
 and to wear a baggass or belt of flannel around it.
~~or to smoke tobacco~~ By means of the two
 last remedies Mr Duver says he gave great
 relief to the soldiers who complained of pain
 in the bowels in the dysentery in Egypt.

III In dysentery attended with typhoid &
 typhus symptoms, gentle purges, veni-
 cles and Blisters seldom fail of curing
 it. To these remedies it would be added port
 wine, Porter & Brandy ^{Ardent Spirits} ~~Water~~ and when
 the system will bear it ^{Bark}. It is remarkable
 - that the ~~last mentioned~~ ^{Bark} is so useful in
 typhus fever is seldom well received by the
 stomach and bowels in a typhus dysentery.

IV When the dysentery appears in paroxysms
 of pain, or lax, or fever at fixed periods

V In Cases of great weakness, the patient should never rise from bed to go to stool in any of the forms of Dysentery that have been described. A bed pan - an old sheet, or a piece of leather (which is easily cleaned) should be placed under a patient to receive the stools. Fainting and death are by these means prevented. A cold spring should by all means be avoided. The disease is not only increased by the cold air coming in contact with the Anus, but a relapse has been induced by it when the patient has been in a convalescent state.

[In admitting and describing Dysentery under different forms, do not suppose gent.^l that these forms are constant. They often like the different forms of fevers run into each other, in which case they require a change of Remedies]

38

The bark should be given in the intervals of
those paroxysms, In this way I have cured
an obstinate dysentery in a few days after
having given all the common remedies for
it to no purpose. Take notice that all the
forms of dysentery sometimes put on
an intermitting form in this last stage,
in which case the bark is as necessary &
useful as if it had been introduced with obvious
paroxysms. — V ~~terminates~~

In all the forms of dysentery Trepanus is a
distressing symptom. The remedies for it should
be Laudanum and Sweet Oil applied by a piece of
Cotton to the Anus, when it arises from Acri-
mony of the Stools, or an Ulcer — when
from Syphilis, they should be extracted by the
fingers, or a Scoop, and when from a disease
in the bladder, or Uterus, by removing that
disease.

Dysentery in all its forms sometimes ter-
minates in the following manner. 1 in
a chronic dysentery. The patient in
this case is able to walk about, but has
constant pain or stinging or bloody stools. I
have called it dysenteria. Its remedies are
purges of Rhubarb, Blisters, Opium, a belt
wound round the belly such as is described by
White among the Egyptians, Wax boiled
in milk, or taken =

V

4

2 The Dysentery sometimes terminates in
a Chronic tenesmus. 3 In a ^{chronic} Diarrhoea, 4
in Rheumatism. 5 palsy of the limbs 6 a
Cracking of the joints. 7 In an Ophthalmia.
This is common in Egypt. 8 in a salivation.

Of this the late Dr Clarkson informed me
It often terminated in this way in Sweden.
he saw an instance in Philad^a 9 a dropsy.
-ham's time.

10 a locked jaw. Of this Dr Percell saw an
instance in Germantown in the year 1803, of
11 in Tympanitis. The remedies for each
of these diseases will be mentioned hereafter. 12
in rotten health, and 13 in death.

The following signs indicate a favourable
issue of this disease. 1 green - Dark coloured,
and foetid stools. Never expect a recovery ^{with} without
out them. 2 The discharge of ³ living worms. The
following signs are unfavourable. 1 The discharge
of dead worms. 2 a suppression of urine
3 stools intimately mixed with blood. They
show the bleeding vessels to be in the middle of

with Sugar, or Soap, in a solid form made into powders or pills, and salivation, - riding on horseback and a change of climate or situation. Recollect the facts in favor of the two latter remedies in our Therapeutics - ticks. ✓

In all the forms of Dysentery Terresmus the more blood, the greater the danger. of the bowels. They are less alarming when they are only streaked with blood. 3 It is most dangerous when it is accompanied by a Diarrhea. 4 All ante head and delirium in the close of the disease are generally fatal symptoms

~~only streaked with blood.~~ 3 A sunken countenance - restlessness without pain - hiccup - an inability to sit up, or to lie on either side - but constantly upon the back - Squeaking voice, sore throat - and cadaverous stools. Few recoveries

✓ It is likewise more dangerous in old
people than in persons in middle life.
DeLamer says this is generally the case
at Damietta in Egypt. -

occur after the last symptoms that have been mentioned. All the symptoms of danger ^{that have} ~~been~~ ^{mentioned} ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~dissections~~ ^{dissections} enumerated are more alarming in children than in adults. Under equal circumstances it is more fatal to the former, than to the latter.

Dissections exhibit the following appearances in the bowels after death.

- 1 No marks of disease of any kind. This is taken notice of by Dr Zimmerman. The bowels in this case are diseased beyond the grade of inflammation.
- 2 Inflammation seated chiefly in the Colon and Rectum.
- 3 A membrane formed by inflammation from the lymph of the blood.
- 4 pustules like the small pox upon the large guts.
- 5 Tubercles
- 6 The inner membrane of the lower bowels so much abraded, as to exhibit the muscular coat bare.
- 7 Gangrene. This occurs more rarely Dr Baillie says, that is generally supposed. However an Echy-mosis is often mistaken for it. Gangrene may be

V Not a single case of diseased liver
occurred in the ^{British} soldiers with who died
of the dysentery in Germany according
to Sir Jno Pringle. See! here - Gentlemen
the difference which climate produces
in the seats & sympathies of the same
Disease! -

known by ~~the~~ the diseased part breaking, when
 pressed between the fingers. The Echinosis is a fissure
 & a contraction of the diameter of the funnels, with a
 texture. ~~But the appearance of the funnels after~~
~~thickening of their coats. - I inflammation or other morbid~~
~~death from dysentery has varied many vessels long~~
~~of disease in the liver.~~
~~climate & season.~~ Dr Thomas Clark tells us that

of 40 soldiers who died of the dysentery under his
 care in India, 22 of them had diseased livers. ^V 9th
 Sir John Pringle tells he found the spleen of an
 extraordinary size in some of his patients who
 died of this disease. —

Is the Dysentery contagious? Authors are
 divided upon this subject. I agree with them
 both. It is contagious from excretion only in
 protracted cases in common with bilious fever.
 where the patients are confined in close and
 filthy rooms. It is contagious under these
 circumstances more certainly when it is
 derived from human or Idiomiasmatic
 miasmata than when it is induced by
 Hominiasmatic exhalations. Dr Lind

v acute, or Dangerous Disease that yields more
generally to medicine. If our Science therefore
had nothing more to recommend it, than
its Dominion over this terrible Disease, it
would be sufficient to entitle it to the
respect and Affection of Mankind.

~~For the prophylaxis or means
of preventing this Disease I refer you to the
1st Volume of my Medical Inquiries.~~

mentions a fact of its being communicated by
~~means of a~~ ^{to} healthy person ^{from} using a Close stool that
 had been used by a patient in Chronic Dysentery.
 This is possible, for the anus to which the
 exhalation in this case was applied is very
 irritable and proposes a quick sympathy with
 the whole alimentary canal, but I do not
 believe this disease ever spread as an epide-
 -mic from contagion in any age or country.
 I will not say it was ^{not} contagious in a single
 instance where it prevailed in London in the
 year 1800, and ~~but for Dr Parry & Dr Stoll~~
 of Vienna ^{denies} ~~deny~~ its contagious nature under
 the common circumstances of its prevalence in
 all countries.

~~True the prophylaxis of this disease~~

I shall conclude my Account of Dysen-
 -tery by the following remarks. 1 It is generally
 fatal when left to itself. Nature does nothing
 in it, but worse chief. and 2^{ly} There is no ✓

in
down
its O

1 In
pa
2 h
m

3

m
of
Al
Ro

4
Bo
Dr
a

= mal
blo
mild

in a single instance when it prevailed in
London in the year 1860. ^{is. Hindle} Dr. Stoll too Denig
its contagious nature. V. Propy. in next let. on prev. years.

[The prophylaxis of Dysentery consists
1 In ~~keeping~~ avoiding all its exciting causes,
particularly ^{cold, &c.} vapour - ~~infect~~ diet. -
2 Keeping the bowels gently open. Fact of
Mrs. Hindle.

3 By a diet consisting ~~of~~ chiefly of salted
meat, or salted fish, with a greater proportion
of spices particularly pepper in all our
aliments than at other times. Fact of
Roman Catholics at Chester town.

4 It was once prevented when Epidemic at
Bordentown, by all the boys in the Academy
drinking freely of molasses. It probably acted
as a gentle purge.

Sumner &

These gent. we finish all the forms of Autumn.
mal diseases. Six of them are seated in the
blood vessels chiefly viz yellow fever - Sept bilious fever
and D. Intermittent fever - Chronic fever & febricula -

v of this disease which he calls a "Dry Colera" in which nothing but Wind was discharged upwards and downwards. It prevailed with the common form of Colera in London in the year 1669. Riverius describes it under the name of the "Suppressed Colera". This air is chiefly I shall say hereafter from the liver. There is sometimes a discharge only of water. This I shall say hereafter I believe comes from the liver.

I said formerly that Diarrhoea is induced by an increase of the peristaltic motion of the bowels only, and that Dysentery was the effect of such a greater degree of Stimulus as to induce an increase of the peristaltic motion of the bowels & ^{spasmodic} spasm at the same time - now Colera seems to the effect of a still greater force of Stimulus by which the not only the motion of the

45
Colera morbens

Is a form of bilious fever - attended with
bilious discharges upwards & downwards - or
only upwards & downwards. It is often attended with
cramps in the upper & lower limbs as well as
in the bowels. It ~~is~~ generally opens the
stomach & It is both a preventive and
cure of cholera morbens. It is excited by copious
especially of cholera morbens. It is excited by copious
air, from heat to coldness especially in the night
and from sleeping with open windows, or too
tight coverings. — Dr Sydenham describes a form

Its Remedies should be according
to the state of the ~~the~~ reigning epidemic, or
constitution of the Air. Since the year 1793 it
has required bl. . I bled Mr Coates 3 times in Oct^r
1795 In this disease before I could check either
his vomiting, or diarrhoea. His pulse was
scarcely perceptible when I first saw him.
After it rose while the blood was flowing. In
the evening I bled him a 3^d time to reduce

bowels downwards is increased, but the action
of the stomach and upwards bowels inverted, and
hence the copious discharges of the contents of the bowels
~~in blood & mucus~~
up and down both upwards & downwards.

his pulse. Since the Year ⁴⁷ 1893 I have bled
Children in this disease, & always with the
least effect. Opium in this state of Colera
does harm. Dr. The Clark says he has known it induce
bloody stools in the moderate grades of Colera morbid,
Laud: by the mouth, & Injections. Cordial
Drinks particularly hot toddy, pepper mint
tea & warm embrocations to the belly &
limbs are useful. A table spoonful of
milk taken every half hour has ^{Sometimes} ~~often~~
checked the vomiting, after all other reme-
dies have been used to no purpose.

V ~~The~~ The Stimulus or irritating cause which produces Colic acts in some respects as it does in inducing Diarrhoea, Dysentery & Cholera morbus - that ^{is,} it brings on a discharge of bile downwards and upwards, but ~~it stimulates~~ and a spasm upon the bowels. Sometimes the Stimulus is to produce ^{tonic} ~~tonic~~ but as to produce a ~~tonic~~ spasm & vomiting so severe as to bring on what is called a ~~low~~ intense suspension of the bowels, that is the introduction of a lower part of a gutt into an upper. — Here you see an ascending scale of morbid actions producing all the four grades of intestinal diseases that have been described.

Bilious Colic

This ~~form~~ disease may be known by bilious
 fever being epidemic, or having been so, or
 being so in other places. 2 by being ushered in
 by a chilly fit. This is taken notice of by
 Dr Sydenham. 3 by ^{an occasional} discharge of bile upwards
 or downwards. 4 by the pulse which is
 more or less active and febrile. These marks
 will distinguish it from the nervous Colic
 (or Colica pictorum
 as it called) to be treated of hereafter. ✓

It is brought on by all the causes of
 the other states of Intestinal states of fever.
 It often prevails a whole Country. It was
 epidemic in Kent County in the Del. State in
 the year 1793. ~~Spreads~~ It ~~of~~ has often occurred
 in sporadic cases with our yellow fever in
 Philad^a. ² Mr Webster mentions many instances
 of its being epidemic over whole European
 Countries ~~from~~ at the same seasons. & from

74
that is - not only diminish them, but
deface the very ground upon which they stood.

✓ You are not to suppose from what has
been said that these four ^{states} forms of Intestinal
fever are produced only by the *Perissomata* in
the Summer & Autumnal months. They exist
from other causes as you will see in Dr
Cullen's Synopsis, but the one of them may
easily be accommodated to the principles of
practice which have been delivered.

Nor are you to suppose they exist
in the forms in which they are described
in books. Their ^{all symptoms are} frequently ~~appear~~ blended
- ed with each other, and they often
change into each other too in the course
of a few days or weeks. [Delenda - Delenda
est nosologia" which ^{thus meets up with} ~~has the same to~~
~~much difficulty & obscurity~~ ^{in treating upon} ~~the~~ every disease. [Hope
woud it be for our Science could we perform the
same office upon the lines which divide diseases as
the Roman Surgeⁿ performed upon the walls of emerald
lunatic - #

the same causes which produce bilious fever
and plagues. ~~the~~

The Remedies: for it should be 1 R. S.
sometimes in the most liberal quantities,
purgers - Injections - Blisters - the warm
Bath, & ~~was~~ a Salivation. The last,
unlocks the bowels, as soon it touches the
mouth. Dr Balfour commends Calomel
in large doses in this state of fever. He gave
gr^{ss} 10 at bedtime, and repeated it two, or
three times a day. It was ~~from~~ ^{by} Dr B.
realise on the Intestinal fever of Bengal
that I was encouraged to give Calomel
in such large doses in the year 1793.

we have thus finished all the

States of Summer & Autumnal diseases -
viz: yellow fever - Infl^y bilious - mild Remittent
- Intermittent - Chronic fever - & febricula and
Dysentery - Dysentery - Colera morbus,

V But Dr. Boelloni mentions a fact which
 shows that the contrary inference predicted the
 French soldiers from $\frac{1}{9}$ fever of Egypt. He says
 the troops ^{were} kept in health by continually
 removing them from α to β places infected
 with the plague. ^{Both miasmas are alike} ~~There is all the same~~
 β miasma. I explain them thus. In ^{the worst} ~~malignant~~
^{malignant} grade of fever the disease is induced by the
 miasmata acting at once as remote & medi-
 ating & excite causes - whereas in a mild
^{malignant} grade of fever such as prevailed in Egypt the
 miasmata act only as remote & predisposing
 causes but require an exciting cause to induce
 the disease. Here removing ~~last~~ troops ^{from}
 the miasmata have passed out of the system
 & may prevent the excitement of $\frac{1}{9}$ fever,
 & replacing them is done without any
 danger of ~~this~~ infection from the partial
 operation of the miasmata. The migrant

bilious Colic. ~~I have therefore~~ ^{mentioned} ~~in the next~~ ~~been~~

~~the means of preventing them.~~

They are related to each other in point of
 danger. The Dysentery ^{arises with the yellow} ~~is an intermediate~~
^{between its mortality without mud & acid} ~~is an~~
^{intermediate yellow fever.} ~~the Colic with the inflamed bilious~~
~~the Colera morbus with the mild Remittent~~
~~& the Diarrhoea with the Intermitting~~
~~febricula. They all avoid wth the Chronic~~
~~fever when they assume that form of~~
~~Disease.~~

I refer you to the 1st Volume of my
 Inquiries for an Act of the means of
 preventing all the ¹⁰ forms of Animal
 Disease that have been mentioned.

Among other means for this purpose,
 I have advised avoiding places where the
 atmosphere is infected, & even returning
 to them after having left them. 29 New Orleans Y

who arrive in the fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ year
from Britain & Ireland are seldom affected
with our mild autumnal fever till the 2nd
year after their arrival in the week & on
Barby Creek in the neighbourhood of this
owing to its requiring two humours & action
to produce ^a predisposition to that disease. The
citizens of Philad^a acquire that predispoⁿ in a
shorter time owing to their being predispoⁿ being
aided & accelerated by previous hot & cold.

I have thus treated on all the forms
of Autumnal or Rhinoviscerous Disease,
Catarrhal & Intestinal. The books proper to
be read & prepared on these subjects are Sydenham
& Sydenham - Willoughby - Pinell - Jackson -
Mossley - Lempiere - Victor Miller &
Smead & Alibert. The two last have been
translated by Gribbes, Caldwell from the Latin
& French. ~~They may both be had in this~~
city. They are indispensable books. ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~no~~ ^{no} library
can be complete without them. They
are to be had ~~of~~ in this city.

r
tles
2nd
ity
ms
he
a
ling
m.
us
el.
to
am
-
tin
-
red
they

